

PRICE 24

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Messrs. E. Major and W. J. Wilson.
Under the management of
Messrs. Wilson, Major, and Wilson.

THE CANDIDATE
UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED
to the Premier Position in the Estimation of Sydney
Playgoers.

CONSERVATIVE OPINIONS.
"They are energetic in Northampton."

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.
Mr. HARRISON, Mr. MAITLAND,
Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. HARRY MAITLAND.

SCENERY BY CLINT.
Decorations by DAVID JONES and CO.

THE MISSES JORAN'S LAST CONCERT.
Prior to their departure for Melbourne.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.
When will be presented the series
MADAME CHRISTIAN WILL SING,
and first appearance of the young soprano,
MADAME CHRISTIAN WILL SING.

PRINCESS THEATRE.
(Late Olympia), York-street.
Lenses and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Huges.

BUON'S SEVENTH WEEK.
BUON'S SEVENTH WEEK
CIRCLE OF ACCOMPLISHED LADIES

UNION, AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR GREAT SEVENTH WEEK PROGRAMME.

MISS FRANCESCA VERNE.
Trio: Miss HUGO.
"No one like Mother to me" ... Miss HUGO.
"Blossom will be there" ... Miss HUGO.
"A Soldier and a Man" ... Miss HUGO.

HUGO BROTHERS in their song and dance sketch, "Blossom will be there."
MISS FRANCESCA VERNE will appear in her solo-songs song sketch, "I'm getting a Big Girl Now."

CHARLES HUGHES in his grand pantomime, "The Fairy Prince."
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ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.
CASTLE-REAGH-STREET.
Manager for Mr. F. Smith. Mr. FRANK SMITH.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. DAMPIER.
Business Manager, Mr. FRED GUTHRIE.

THIRD WEEK.
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.
VOICES OF THE NIGHT
VOICES OF THE NIGHT

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

GRAND FRIDAY NIGHT.
GRAND FRIDAY NIGHT
GRAND FRIDAY NIGHT

BOX PLAN AT NICHOLSON'S NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.
BOX PLAN AT NICHOLSON'S NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.
BOX PLAN AT NICHOLSON'S NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.
ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE
ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE

IMPORTANT.
IMPORTANT
IMPORTANT

FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE.
FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE.
FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE.

THE MISSES JORAN'S LAST CONCERT.
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THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the management of
Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MURDOCK.
Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MURDOCK.
Business Manager, Mr. W. J. Wilson.

LAST 6 NIGHTS.
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THE PEAK DIVERS.
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GAIRY THEATRE.
By request, Mr. J. J. Wilson.
Business Manager, Mr. W. J. Wilson.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF BILL.
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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
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ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.
George-street, Haymarket.
Business Manager, Mr. W. J. Wilson.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS SATURDAY EVENING

PART I.—MINSTRELS.
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
George-street, Haymarket.
Business Manager, Mr. W. J. Wilson.

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PASTORAL RENTS.

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PASTORAL REVIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In my letter of the 24th I endeavored, through columns, to place before the public a plain, concise, and accurate statement of the case of the dry country of the State of New York, and to show that the same should remain for your readers to judge. In your issue of the 24th you ask some questions which certainly require answers. I will endeavor to give them in the pages of the Act of 1884, in reference to improvements which are likely to prove so injurious to the pastoral interest in the State of New York. I will endeavor to give you the conditions prevailing in the State of New York, and the questions were fully discussed in the House of Representatives. Second, I would like to see the representatives of the dry country of the State of New York, and the government which passed the Bill containing these provisions? I think I can answer both these questions.

As to the first question, I will endeavor to give you the facts on the face of it seems to show that the total value of the quakers' improvements on all the pastoral lands in the State of New York is about \$1,000,000. The same was accepted by me, and I suppose by almost every one who saw it, as approximately true, and its representing the value of improvements standing on the ground. I feel sure that you will have no knowledge of what these figures are, and I will endeavor to give you the facts.

the average cost of watering and fencing a dry brook of nine acres (which I did not think necessary at the time) was about £100 per annum; applying this to the 6000 acres contained in the total area of the several holdings of the manor, I find that the curves figure cannot really be much more than about a tenth of the above sum. Now, whenever the largest of the landowners died before 1861, his heirs were freehold of the land on which improvements stood were made in all the inside districts, we still probably be safe in assuming that the greater part of the improvements were made on Crown lands at even less than this. With such an increase as those in the above-mentioned return before them could not have been made, it would seem that the use and out of it refused even to consider the question of compensation. It must have been evident to every business man that the value of the improvements would be lost if they would not (right or wrong) be financially assisted to deal with such a sum, and that it must be some further event than the death of the tenant, or the pasture, could never pay the interest on such a sum. Here we have a source of ignorance and misapprehension, and to some extent a proof that it existed. The fact that the way in which the improvements were renewed or renewals of lease nor the appropriations of rent under renewal of lease of 1861 depended on the money value of improvements. Renewals always had to be paid for by the tenant, renewals granted for increased stock-taking without reference to actual cost of improvements. In my department report, I think, have been obtained was valuing all the improvements within the boundaries of

boundary fence—standing on freeland or Crown land, the squatters' fences were regarded as trespassing on the public domain. The first block came to be appraised as boundary fence for that block, and again on each of the adjoining blocks were appraised as their boundary fences. Another cause of misapprehension was the failure to understand the difference between general public, as well as on that of members of parliament, before the squatters who have been situated before the eyes of the public for the last 20 years are regarded as freemen, and not as squatters. The freeholders of such places as Riverina and Liveria Plains, men who were altogether pastoral tenants twenty years ago, but who, during that time, under the Land Act of 1857, had acquired the right of purchase of their holdings, but still retain the name of squatters. These men were forced into conflict with the free selectors of the Act of 1851, and the struggle has been going on since, varying somewhat, but the result will be, in the end, the advantage of the large freeholders. There were no worse than other men would be under like circumstances. The evil was in the system; not in the men themselves. It was a mistake to suppose that it was, if it is not in human nature, but in the system.

J. H. WILSON.

particularly if that enemy has been victorious, and so free selectors could see no good in the squatters, with whom they had been fighting, and the general public took free selector's view of the case. With the dry country water of the far west, both the general public and the selectors were naturally acquiescent. The people of the river have seldom seen war, as all his business connections are quite recently were with Melbourne or Adelaide, and free selectors, except as carriers, rarely ventured into his country. There has never been any conflict between the selectors and the squatters, but the former are now in a minority, for the simple reason, that the nature of the country is such that the selectors could not live there. All selectors are likely to be classed together by the general public.

are, but there is really a distinction between the two. The first is the question of the far west and the inside squatters along the borders of the settled regions. These are more clearly and sharply defined than the first, these last-mentioned squatters and the frontiersmen, and they are the least numerous. The confusion and misunderstanding in the struggle which immediately preceded the passing of the Act of 1894, and which has been so largely attributed to ignorance and misapprehension of the real conditions existing in the far west is due to the fact that the latter are not so clearly defined as the first, and they are probably the whole of the capital of many of these country squatters, and a considerable portion of that of the military institutions which hold fortresses in the far west. We have seen that the confusion and misunderstanding after the turn of conflicting interests is over, in the clear light of reason, it must be evident that we have to choose

between two alternative explanations that I found in the majority. We may say that this is the most significant of the conflict explanations and that the majority of the people of New South Wales have failed to receive due attention, or we may assume that the majority of the people of New South Wales has deliberately and knowingly appropriated the property of the minority because that minority was too poor to defend it. The latter alternative could be said to be the one that the majority of the people of New South Wales would prefer to believe. It is not the case that the poor are unprincipled thieves, and for that reason most people like to adopt it.

What were the reasons which induced the representatives of the western squatters to vote as they did in the conflict which resulted in the passing of the Land Act of 1862? It is of course not possible to say in any way that they were confident, those gentlemen, as that there were reasons why they should vote as they did. I think I

the election which caused the fall of the coalition ministry of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson. The actual result of the election was a majority led by abolition the land system then in existence, which had lasted for some 20 years. The part of the colony which now forms the Western division of the Australian Commonwealth was represented by two or at most three members, and it is not quite sure when Bourke first returned two members, and the two electorates of Bourke and Wentworth were included in the same division. The members to form the Western division of the colony. The Parliament then elected consisted of more than 100 members, representing in connection with the then existing and the proposed divisions of the colony, the various victims of the proposed Act of 1884 were the representatives of the dry country, as being also the representatives of the whole colony. The dry country had the greatest interest in them and in such, such as the operation of the colony into different divisions, were certainly in the interest of the dry country and the wet country. In such a case, the Government and the Opposition were equally to support the Government and endeavour to excite the injurious provisions from the Act. As was done, and when, in the excitement and turmoil existing in the colony, being one of the dry country, and indeed, they failed to obtain justice for their district it was of course open to them to have crossed the floor of the House. But this would in no way have benefited them, as the Government and the Opposition and old certainly have excited the bitterness of the stronger party, so that "a worse thing (if that were possible) might befall them." Under the circumstances, when "All was done that was wise."

And all was done in vain."

only way open to the representatives of the factious squatters was to let things at that time take their course, and when the result of the conflict

over, bring there as before the country for a re-hear-
and this is what has been done. I am not putting this
ward as the reason why I am not visiting Moama
of the same kind of squatters, as I was not then, and
not at all, but in communication with them, but they
the reasons which I think should be taken into con-
sideration, and I am altogether disinclined
thoroughly approve of the action then taken by
me, and I am a father, and I am a father, and I am
show why, as stated in my first letter, the far Western
settlers have never yet been able to get the land
of the far Western settlers, and I am a father, and I am
settlers, July 27, 1891. W. E. ARBOTT.

MOAMA FOREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The *Western Herald* of to-day informs us that
of the Minister of Lands is visiting Moama
on the 17th instant. I earnestly hope that the
information will be drawn to the whole of the
of the destruction has been going on; last year fully
of some of the forest was sent across the bridge to
of the present time hundreds of young trees are
cut down to be used for props in the Standard
also, for piles and posts for the new railway
of the natural beauty of the forest, for the immense
quantity of timber taken from the common or forest

man receives about \$600 per annum in the way of license
I do not know what department the common is
under. I believe there are trustees appointed, but
must be more spheres, for they take no action in the
west. We have also forest rangers and mounted troopers,
the spollation goes on. If the trustees will not attend
their duties it would be far better for the Government
either sell the common or lease it in sections than allow
destruction of timber to continue for the benefit of our
neighbours on the other side of the river.
Johns, July 21. I am, &c., BOX TREE.

Wagon's Baking Powder, the only first-class award for
degrees of merit. Wagon's Baking Powder is the best—

quite sure when Bourke first
the two electorates of Bourke

Western division of the colon-
ted consisted of more than

they are the reasons why I, being altogether undisturbed, thoroughly approve of the action then taken by me and conducted by you.

As a future letter I hope, with your permission, to be able to show you, as stated in my first letter, the far Western settlers have never yet been able to obtain a return of a fourth part of the money which has been sunk in the Western States.

I am, &c.,
W. E. ABBOTT.

MOAMA FOREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The *Western Herald* of to-day informs us that the Ministers of the Crown intend visiting Moama on the 17th instant. I earnestly hope their

action will be drawn to the wholesale destruction of timber in our public forest. For years the destruction has been going on; last year fully 100 tons of firewood were sent across the bridge to Vancouver. At the present time hundreds of young trees are being cut down to be used for props in the Sandhills and elsewhere, also for piles and posts for the new railroads in Echua to Tatura, in Victoria, and for the immense quantity of timber required for the new car or forest the Government receives about \$50 per annum in the way of license fees.

I do not know what department the commission is headed under. I believe there are trustees appointed, but they must be mere ciphers, for they take no action in the

tor. We have also forest rangers and mounted troopers, the spoliation goes on. If the trustees will not attend their duties it would be far better for the Government either sell the common or lease it in sections than allow destruction of timber to continue for the benefit of our aborigines on the other side of the river.

neighbours on the other side of the river.
(Paris, July 31. 1 am, &c., **BOX TREE.**

WANG'S Baking Powder obtained the only first-class award for
highest degree of merit. Wang's Baking Powder is the best—
1875.

[illegible]

able loyalty to old convictions, which were the dominant features in his character 80 years ago, still maintained their influence. Well can I remember the ringing tones of angry denunciations of the present law, uttered after exiling the country into an ignorant acceptance of its fantastic principles, had not manliness enough to stand by them, declare their responsibility for, and defend them. "Where are the authors of this damnable law (he cried)? What has become of them? They ought to be on those benches in which they are named, but they have fled away to a man, and, after Sir John's ranting to take care of itself. And who that is old enough to remember the way the war was waged by the old campaigner, who was the challenging his enemies to come into the open country and be annihilated, the dogged tenacity of purpose with which, step by step, he won, on the ground, the splendid triumph of his faith militarily, and the courage and perseverance when he following had almost melted out of sight, and there seemed to be no rallying point, and reinforcement possible—who that either remembers, has gathered from the annals of the time, the kind of prowess which throughout that most arduous and momentary campaign distinguished the chief figure in it? Who that would ask, that is not touched by his last words of defence, and does not recognise them something like the spirit of Cambronne, *vielle garde sentez, mais ne se rend pas!*" At this point I am reminded that in the "Australian Portraiture Gallery" for October, 1854, there is some account of Sir John Robertson's actions in 1878 when he coalesced with Sir Henry Parkes, which has always seemed to me both unjust and untrue. Referring to those as the biographer of Sir John Robertson says:—"This one of the anomalies, amounting to a species of political immaturity, to which all concerned appear to have been parties, in which the military and political would find it difficult to mutually explain. No ostentatious feat in hardihood could be more startlingly successful as contortion; but considered as the act of a responsible political leader, it is almost beyond the reach even of excuse. Such an act (the taking office with Sir James Martin) could only be paralleled by the one actually committed (the taking office as provided by Sir John Robertson himself in taking office in 1878 with his rank political opponent and rival, Sir Henry Parkes. This step may be excused on the ground of expediency, but scarcely on that of political morality or political faith." By this step Sir John stultified himself as a political leader, abdicated his chiefship, and crashed the fact of a large and distinct class of men, who were not to be taken into account. The writer of this criticism is not delivering himself from the hustings or as a partisan, and does not appear to be executing a commission to damn the subject of his sketch. He is merely writing the text to accompany a lithographic portrait of Sir John Robertson, and the point of view chosen for literary form assumed must in each case be taken to the account.

And yet the present writer, who certainly is not "an ardent apologist" finds no difficulty in explaining the "anomaly" which seems to have so sorely puzzled the biographer.

Sir John Robertson would during the years in question, and indeed throughout the prolationary period of his land legislation, have coalesced with Sir James Martin, even with the Devonshire and Cornwallists and the Tories of 1861 from the hands of the maulers and muds. So long as he was Minister of the Martin Administration, or a member of the Parkes coalition Ministry, so long was he beloved law safe from the legislative Huns and Vandals. To compass that end, he forgot even the claims of party government. He had the courage to take the seat of a large and distinct class of men, who were not to be taken into account. The writer of this criticism is not delivering himself from the hustings or as a partisan, and does not appear to be executing a commission to damn the subject of his sketch. He is merely writing the text to accompany a lithographic portrait of Sir John Robertson, and the point of view chosen for literary form assumed must in each case be taken to the account.

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Some critics have attacked him for this, alleging that his success is due more to the skill of the scene-painter, the property man, and the upholsterer, than to his genius as an actor. Less of this carping is heard now than was the case at one time, but Mr. Irvine seems to have felt it necessary to make some defence of his method of putting plays on the stage. He did so very effectively, by pointing out that every dramatist, from SHAKESPEARE downwards, has endeavoured to get his plays put upon the stage with as good effect and with as handsome appointments as possible. Mr. Irvine has much better opportunities than his predecessors had of giving reality and beauty to the stage surroundings, and he makes the fullest possible use of them. For doing so, he is entitled to praise rather than blame. As Mr. Irvine says, the aim of appropriate costume and scenery is to enable the audience to realise the locale of the action, and the more completely this is done the better.

A few passages here and there show that Mr. Irvine respects his profession, and is prepared to stand up for it whenever it may be necessary to do so. Much is heard, he says, about the profligacy of actors and actresses, but he points out that the stage is not the place where it is most conspicuous. He dwells with pleasure upon the social surroundings of Mr. and Mrs. Berronzo, who, in an age proverbial for its immorality, in a city where the highest in rank set an example of shameless licence, lived their quiet, pure, artistic life, respected and beloved by all who knew them; and he pointed to GARRICK's remarkable successes in society, which directed for him a position in that direction only second to the position he achieved on the stage, as the best answer to the common talk about the degrading nature of the actor's profession. Of course, there are actors and actresses, but Mr. Irvine meant to say that there is nothing necessarily degrading about acting as a profession, and certainly it is acting in an art, which no doubt it is, nothing in itself could be more honourable. The difficulties and trials which are encountered by the young actor in struggling along the pathway to fame were feelingly and eloquently described, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Irvine was here fighting again his own battle with fortune, in which he seemed likely at one time to be worsted, but which has ended in a brilliant victory for the courageous, persevering, and gifted actor.

Mr. Irvine's appearance at Oxford, as we have said, is a remarkable episode. Whatever it may be otherwise, it must be accepted as a recognition by the University authorities that there is some good in dramatic art; that it is an art to be cultivated, an art from which there is something to be learned. It certainly means this; does it mean anything more? Does it mean that there is really a dramatic revival in England, a change of opinion and a change of taste, which will render the higher forms of dramatic representation acceptable and the lower forms distasteful? There were signs of such a revival, according to Mr. GEORGE HENRY LEWIS, ten years ago, but before the revival could take place there must be, he declared, "not only accomplished artists and an eager public, there must be a more enlightened public." Is the enlightenment coming? If it is, we shall soon have a dramatic revival. When acting is really treated as an art, and judged as an art, people will only care to see good acting and good plays. At the present time, especially in these colonies, the bulk of the plays presented are neither desirable in character nor conducive to good acting. There is no incentive in them to the cultivation of the true dramatic art, and the players are as much to be pitied as the audiences. But as long as the managers are able to say that "Shakespeare spells ruin," we may look in vain for any improvement. Mr. Irvine has shown that in his case, at all events, the managerial dictum has no force, and if his success in the higher walks of the actor's art should lead to a dramatic revival in England, it will not be long before the new order of things makes itself felt here.

One of the subjects introduced by the Bishop to the notice of the Synod—namely, the treatment of cases of clerical inefficiency, is undoubtedly a difficult one to handle. Heterodoxy is a crime of which all parties are ready to recognise the heinousness, and tribunals for dealing with it were established long ago by general consent. So, also, there is a general agreement that offences against morals should be dealt with promptly and stringently. But when it comes to mere inefficiency there is a general disposition to be lenient, and to let time solve the difficulty. Yet an inefficient clergyman is not a mere negative quantity. He is in his parish a positive injury to the church; he is professing to serve, but while interested really suffers at his hands. In his pulpit he is repellent rather than attractive. The heads of families are apt to make every excuse for not going to church, and the rest of the household is not slow to follow such an example. The seats on Sunday are ominously vacant, and the collections fall altogether below what is necessary to keep the church organisation in healthy operation. The churchwardens get discouraged, and throw up their positions in disgust, for no one likes to beg subscriptions for a church that is not doing its work, and that does not really deserve support. To subscribe to a healthy, living church is a pleasure as well as a duty; but how can even a zealous churchwarden solicit increased aid towards the support of a dead alien clergyman who is not only doing no good himself, but who is standing in the way of a man who might.

We suppose that the Bishop must be painfully aware that there are cases in his diocese that require to be dealt with, or he would not have introduced the subject for discussion. He is a practical man, and does not look needlessly far ahead. It is his business to see if he can that every separate church under his oversight is a living institution, and is doing the work it is intended to do. Where this is not the case, and where the defect lies in the man who ought to be the prime mover of the church's activity, it is expedient, in the interest of the many, that the cause of the offence should, if possible, be removed. No Bishop could sit down contentedly with the knowledge that in several parishes the people were being unworthily served.

Yet it is not unnatural that the clergy themselves should have felt a little tenderness in dealing with this matter, especially as physical infirmity may visit many of them. The tone and the language of the ordinance as first introduced seemed harsh and inconsiderate, and the matter was referred to a committee, which recommended by preference that the clause in the existing superannuation ordinance should be so amended as to meet the difficulty. An episcopal clergyman likes to feel that he has a life interest in his appointment, and that while subject to his Bishop in all matters of established discipline, his position is otherwise an independent one. The PRIMATE himself has frequently encouraged this feeling of independence so far as the congregations are concerned. He has expressed himself strongly against allowing the clergy to be wholly dependent for their salaries on their congregations, and has desired to see in every case a certain minimum guaranteed. But this very independence may to some extent operate to keep inefficient men tied to their half-empty churches. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and a clergyman whose inefficiency has scattered all the substantial members of his congregation might prefer to stick to his guaranteed minimum rather than try his doubtful chances elsewhere. It is well known that amongst some of the dissenting churches an endowment has ruined a congregation, and that a quarrelsome pastor has stuck to the small income long after everything else representative of a congregation had disappeared. If the plan of securing a minimum guaranteed salary to every clergyman can be carried out, it seems indispensable to the maintenance of proper discipline that some scheme should be devised for unseating men who are evidently in the wrong place. If the congregation cannot starve a man out, then the power to oust him should rest somewhere else.

It is of course conceivable that this power might occasionally be exercised unnecessarily, severely, and even cruelly, but the risk is really small, especially if the case has to be dealt with through the Synod. The greater principle must always override the smaller when there happens to be any discord between them, and no one can deny that the clergy exist for the sake of the church, and not the church for the sake of the clergy. It is an important thing that the clergyman should be properly provided for in things temporal; but it is a great deal more important that he should properly provide for his people in things spiritual. His right to hold his pulpit cannot be greater than the right of his people that he should be worthy of his position.

As the matters are now adjusted by the Synod, it cannot be said that any undue pressure will be put upon the clergyman who are not up to the mark. Nothing can be done unless a majority of the churchwardens, together with not less than ten communicants resident in the parish, shall send to the Bishop a written complaint of their clergyman's incapacity, together with a request for his superannuation. When we know how chary people are of making formal complaints against clergyman, and how much more willing they would generally be to cease attendance at a church rather than openly quarrel with their pastor, it is evident that the case will have to be a very bad one before a formal complaint can get twelve effective signatures. Moreover, when a church has been brought down by very low water there is hardly force enough left in it even to complain. The malcontents have stayed away from all services, even from the communion, and though they may have paid their pew rents for the sake of their families, they have disqualified themselves from making a complaint. It is difficult in such cases to get three churchwardens to act, and in any case their election is a perfunctory matter, and the clergyman has only to see that he keeps the majority of churchwardens on his side. Moreover, the new rule cannot come into effect unless there is an available retiring allowance of not less than one-third of the average annual stipend during the previous five years, the minimum in no case to be below £75 per annum. It does not seem probable, therefore, that any injustice to clergyman is likely to be committed.

Perhaps the best way to prevent inefficiency is to keep a watchful eye over the ordination of clergyman. We must make some allowance for the difficulties that Bishops have had to deal with in these colonies ever since the social disturbances caused by the discovery of gold. There has been a rapid increase of the population, many new small townships have been formed, and there has been a great demand for clergyman. Anybody was considered better than nobody, and persons of very defective education, and greatly wanting in tact and temper, offered services which could not well be rejected. English clergyman, accustomed to a State Church, did not come out very readily to a colony where their darling principle was ignored, and the salaries provided by a colonial Church, not fully accustomed to the working of the voluntary principle, were not very attractive. We have now passed through this transition stage, and have a more settled state of society. The Church has had time to organise itself, and to take stock of its needs and its resources. The provision for educating colonial clergyman furnished by the University and by St. Paul's and Moore Colleges can, by combining the resources of the three institutions usefully, be turned to good account. There is not now, and still less will there be in the years that are close at hand, any excuse for ordaining incompetent men, and the PRIMATE has indicated plainly enough that so far as he can help it there shall be no such men inducted into the pulpits in his diocese. It will be happy if the new clause added to the Superannuation Ordinance becomes practically a dead letter; but in any case, it will serve as a warning and a safety valve.

The application for a prohibition directed to the Marine Board, for the purpose of preventing it from further proceeding with the examination of the master of the Ly-ee-Moon, has at last been determined by the Supreme Court. The application was refused, and consequently the Marine Board is now at liberty to proceed with the examination of Captain WERNER. But it remains to be seen whether, after the lapse of some two or three months since the inquiry into the wreck began, the Marine Board will find itself in as good a position to deal with the case now as it was when its proceedings were summarily stopped by the process of the Supreme Court. The investigation of the circumstances surrounding a wreck is peculiarly a matter that requires to be dealt with promptly, for everything depends on the freshness and consequent accuracy of memory brought to

bear upon it by the witnesses. Even supposing that none of those persons who were prepared to give evidence when the inquiry began has since disappeared, it can hardly be supposed that the evidence to be obtained now can carry the same weight with it that it would have had in the first instance. Facts which were clearly visible and accurately remembered then must necessarily have become to some extent obscured and mystified in the interval; and the effort to recall them in the witness box, under the fire of cross-examination, is not likely to improve the quality of the evidence. So far, then, as the inquiry by the Marine Board is concerned, there is every reason to regret, in the interests of truth and justice, that its proceedings should have been interfered with to so little purpose.

The judgment of the Supreme Court renders it tolerably clear that there was no substantial ground for the interference. The Court has no power, as the CHIEF JUSTICE says, to prohibit the examination of a witness before any Court or tribunal; although the proceeding itself may be prohibited if the persons conducting it are acting contrary to the common law, or exceeding the jurisdiction which they possess either by statute or common law. There is no instance in which the Supreme Court has ever stopped the examination of a witness before any inferior tribunal; and the present case is probably the first on record in which the Court has been asked to exercise such a power. The ground on which the application was made was that, if the examination in question were allowed to proceed, the answers given by the witness might tend to criminate him on a subsequent trial for manslaughter. At the time the prohibition was applied for, steps had been taken for such a prosecution; but Captain WERNER had not been committed. The application was made to a Judge in Chambers, and an order was then made calling upon the Marine Board to show cause why they should not be prevented from further proceeding with the examination of the master. Now, it is perfectly well understood by every person who steps into a witness-box that he is not bound to say anything in his evidence which may tend to criminate himself. The master of the Ly-ee-Moon having had notice of the intended prosecution for manslaughter, and being already represented before the Marine Board by counsel, could not have been prevented in any way from availing himself of the recognised protection afforded by that rule. He was clearly not bound to give any answers, or make any statements that might be used against him on another occasion. The Supreme Court, however, was seriously asked to prevent the board from proceeding with his examination on the ground that his answers might prejudice him on the trial for manslaughter. He was not committed for trial at the time; but if he had been, it might reasonably be supposed that more substantial reasons for a prohibition would have been required before the Marine Board was deprived of its jurisdiction even for an hour.

It is not in the least degree likely that another case of this description will occur; but the lesson to be learned from it is obvious, and it deserves consideration at a time when the question of law reform promises to engage attention. Had the application for a prohibition been made before the Court, instead of being taken by a Judge in Chambers, the Marine Board would never have been interfered with, for the simple reason that the grounds on which the rule was moved could not have stood the test of argument. The business that comes before a Judge in Chambers is usually disposed of under circumstances which do not admit of argument, or even of much attentive consideration; and when it happens that cases involving serious points of law present themselves, the practice is to refer them to the Court. In this instance the order asked for was granted by one of the Judges in Chambers, and when it subsequently came on for argument before another Judge in Chambers, it was properly referred to the Court. Now, there can be no question that an application of this kind, which has the effect of stopping an important inquiry before another tribunal, is not one of those formal matters that may be properly dealt with in Chambers; and it must be equally clear that the course of justice in the inferior Courts should not be lightly interfered with under any circumstances. Under a reformed procedure, applications of this kind would probably be reserved for the Court to deal with in every instance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the subject of the recent loan, Sir Patrick Jennings gave some information in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. The loan, he said, had been issued on the usual terms, and the amount was payable in five instalments. The first payment was due in July, and it amounted to £1,375,000; the second, due on 1st September, was £550,000; the third, due on October 20, was £1,375,000; the fourth, due on November 24, was £1,100,000; and the fifth, due on December 22, was £1,100,000. Arrangements had been made with the associated banks to receive in London at once £2,000,000, and out of that sum to transfer immediately from London to Sydney £900,000, and at the expiration of a month a further sum of £680,000. The amount due upon the loan on 31st July was, as already mentioned, £1,375,000, but the interest paid into the Bank of England was £2,365,000, from which it is concluded that purchasers have availed themselves to a certain extent of the privilege of paying in full under discount at the rate of 24 per cent per annum.

A discussion took place yesterday in the Assembly on the subject of the overcrowding of Darlinghurst goal, and Mr. Garvan, Minister for Justice, made an important statement with regard to it. He had that day, he informed the House, approved of a site between the Little Bay Hospital and Randwick for the erection of a prison for short-sentenced prisoners; but as it would take a considerable time before Darlinghurst goal could be relieved by the erection of the proposed new prison, it had been decided to have the girls now in the Biola Reformatory removed within the course of a week elsewhere, and to use the buildings at Biola for relieving the goal at Darlinghurst. It was also his intention, he said, to introduce next week a bill to amend the Vagrant Act in that particular which makes it necessary for magistrates to send convicted offenders to the nearest goal, so that prisoners may be sent from the police courts direct to Biola while the buildings there are in use, and to the new prison when it is erected.

The reformatory buildings at Rockwood formed the subject of a long list of questions put by Sir Henry Parkes to the Colonial Secretary yesterday evening in the Assembly. Both hon. gentlemen addressed the House at some length on the subject, and a great deal was said on the question of reformatories and industrial schools generally. Mr. Dibbs stated that there was no minute in existence to show what the late Sir Alexander Stuart's views on the subject of a reformatory at Rockwood were at the time the work of preparing the ground and erecting the buildings was commenced; and bearing in mind the very great importance of the whole question, orders had recently

been given that building operations should be stopped until the Government had carefully considered the matter, and decided upon the purpose to which the buildings already erected should be put. He (Mr. Dibbs) entertained the idea that the boys of the larrikin class might be treated more beneficially by the system adopted on board the Vernon than by the plan thought of in connection with Rockwood, and if the Wolverson were used as an industrial school, and the Vernon as a reformatory, the two could be managed at a small cost, and with very good results.

Notice has been given by the Colonial Secretary of his intention to move in the Assembly on Tuesday next for leave to bring in a bill "to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to raise by debentures a further sum of £200,000 for the completion of the Town Hall, and a further sum of £100,000 for the paving of public highways within the city."

The Government have undertaken to submit to Parliament within the next fortnight a definite proposal for the celebration of the centenary of the colony. Last night, in the Assembly, Mr. Reid brought forward his resolution on the subject, and Mr. Harold Stephen moved his amendment to refer the matter to a select committee of the House. Mr. Reid suggested that the celebration should take the form of erecting a memorial building, which, he said, could be called by a name that would be lasting, and also that on the day of the centenary the South Wales should act as the host of Australasia, the other colonies being represented here by their Governors and representative men. This he considered could be a very fitting celebration of such an occasion, but he strongly recommended that the Government should take the matter out of the hands of private members, and be prepared on an early day to make some proposition to the House. Mr. Patrick Jennings said he was very much in accord with the remarks made by Sir Henry Parkes, and he stated in a court that he was himself a member of the select committee. The Government would give their best consideration, and would be prepared within the course of at least a couple of weeks to come before the House with a definite proposal. This announcement was received with cheers, and the motion and amendment before the House were then withdrawn.

Mr. Burns asked the Minister for Works in the Assembly, yesterday, whether the Government had made arrangements so that road trustees might proceed with an ordinary road repair for the year. Mr. Lyne said that the delay in this matter had been due to the associated banks not deciding as quickly as should have been done which of the banks should deal with the road trust accounts. Within the last few days, however, the matter had been arranged; accounts that had been standing over had been paid, and the others would be paid.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington yesterday visited St. Vincent's Hospital. They arrived at noon, and were welcomed at the entrance by Colonel Moran, Sir Patrick Jennings and Lady Jennings, and by Mrs. Fairfax Ross, Chisholm, Odillo, Maher, M. J. Clune, and A. J. Wilkinson, the medical staff. A number of friends were also present, including Mr. Henry Austin, ex-treasurer, and Mr. John Hughes, treasurer. The visitors were conducted through the various wards by the Rev. Mother Frances, superior of the Sisters of Charity, who are engaged in the institution, and by the mistress, the Rev. Mother Mary Xavier, and the details and working of the place were fully explained to them. In the female ward a girl, in the name of her fellow sufferers, handed to Lady Carrington a beautiful bouquet of roses. Both she and Lord Carrington were highly pleased with the sight, and the Rev. Mother Xavier, who was present, said that the girls were of a most cheerful and healthy appearance. 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BY A STRANGER

His apology, however, seemed very much in the way of renewed disorder, but fortunately no notice was taken of it. "I may take very strong views," he commenced, "as regards this House, but I care not what the House does with me, whether they remove me or expel me." The apology was made in the end, and the session terminated, to almost everybody's relief, by the Speaker saying that he was quite sure the apology

leave the island. They got clear of the island, but on the third day a tornado was encountered and the boat filled with water. The men had then to get out of the boat to build the water. What little stock of fresh water they had was spoiled, and some of the paddles of the canoe were also lost. Day after day passed without bringing any rescue until the eleventh day of their departure from the island. They had then been about eight days without food and water, excepting some salt water, which only made their thirst more intense.

the expense of work the vessels of New South Wales. These were the men of whom it was said the 32s. 6d. a-week wages was too much. He would allow 10s. for provisions, which would make about 43s. a-week, and he did not think that was too much for such men. They were told that the shortness of the hours of work in the colony was one of the causes that necessitated this proposal from the owners. Well, a vessel arrived at 6 or 6 o'clock in the morning. One watch had been on dock

breakfasts, and the heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to take advantage of any weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 4-lb. packets, by grocers, labelled thus—James Epps and Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.—[Ave.]

Christ. The principle referred to were direct words, but the decree of nature which was the decree of God, was that every man should bear his own load or share, except where that load became oppressive, and then the other principle of mutual help came in, and men were directed to bear the burdens of those who were unable to carry the load, and thus fulfil not only the law of nature, but the law of Christ. In this institution the two principles were well combined. The affliction

nard against divorce, continues the same authority, have children. Of the 1242 divorces, 751 were between couples without children; 222 in cases where there was one child, 92 where there were two children, 49 where there were three, and only 14 where there were more than three. The statistics of divorce throughout France at large confirm, it is said, the conclusions suggested by the above figures.

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ance. Of the 1242 divorces, 751 were between one parent and one child; 229 in cases where there was one child, 92 where there were two children, 40 where there were three, and only 14 where there were more than three. The statistics of divorce throughout France at large confirm, it is said, the conclusions suggested by the above figures.

19

Looking Dobb's Wharf. For particulars apply F. Paton
at Glasgow.

FORTH SHORE.—LAND ON LEASE, 95 years. R.
Harnett, 81, George-street.

VAINMAN HILL, Waverley, the pick of this estate,
with a large house, garden, and flower garden.

PORT HACKING.—Water frontage and back blocks,
only 10 per cent. deposit.

FOUR HOUSES, Fermanagh, leading position, returning 20
per cent. profit; price £1,600. James Templest, Kingston-
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GATLEY'S PLATFORM, within a few yards—Corner
block, 25 per cent. Raine and Horne.

WATERLOO.—New 4-roomed cottages, stable land,
large lawn, city water, 100 feet wide at street; price
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WATERLOO.—A new 4-roomed cottage, with garden,
Long New Point, Balmoral, the comforts of a home in
an exquisite location, an excellent table, late dinner; use of boats free
for fishing and shooting.

STANMORE.—Parkway Cottages, between Westbourne-
creek, Station and Park-road; £72 depot. See Sale, 3 means, &c.

FOR SALE, 4 SHOPS, butcher, grocer, greengrocer, and furni-
ture shop.

FOR SALE, Terms of 6 BRICK COTTAGES; city loca-
tion; water; price £1200. T. Curran, G. Mollham, Kinnaird, or Selkirk.

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FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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Magnificent ORCHARDS PROPERTY, yielding handsome returns, area about 12 acres, comprising 1000 trees, including apples, peaches, plums, oranges, pears, damsons, berries, oranges, apples, pears, plums, apricots, peach-blossoms, &c., &c. &c. W. B. Rutledge, 55, Adelaide Arcade, Sydney.

Also, 2000 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of barley and packing sacks, &c.; all fenced with 5 feet palings and wire netting.

The position of this property is equal to any in the district. Call at once and inspect.

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Auctioneers, Paramatta,
and 55, Adelaide Arcade,
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THORPE and CO.,
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One of the finest ORCHARDS in New South Wales,
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Best locality, every amenity for picking, &c.; good estate
supply, condensed, bottled, &c.; area about 15 acres.
Further particulars from

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Five Acres and Cottage, £350, terms
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Fifteen Acres, full bearing, complete homestead, £1400
Twenty Acres, young orchard, grand position, new cottage
£2100
Six Acres, all good, young, bearing trees, cottage, &c., £1500

BLOCKS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR ORCHARDS:
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5 Acres, fenced, good locality, £200

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LUDDENHAM FARM, 50 ACRES, ST. MARY'S.

SPLENDED ORCHARD and VINEYARD LAND, 3 ACRES for \$400.

\$2 deposit and 61 per month for the first 2 years, after that 61 per month till the whole is paid off.

Intworf, 60 ft frontage.

Turres's taste.

This estate is splendidly adapted for orchards, farms, and vineyards, being high and free from floods or rocks. Good soil and good supply of water.

Plans from G. R. SWINY, Estate Agent, 61, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street.

MORE PARK, over Alliban estate.—For SALE, by the Building MTC, and the Public, the magnificent view of the harbour, barracks, domain, &c. Price, \$17 per acre. Freshhold in the hands of the SWINY, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street.

FOR CAPITALISTS, Trustees, or Public Companies.—For SALE, that central Building MTC, Nos. 113 and 115, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street, having 36 feet frontage by 100 feet depth, and 100 feet frontage by 100 feet depth.

[illegible]

P A R A M A T T A

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REAL PROPERTY SALE ROOMS,
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Established 1855.

5-ACRE BLOCK OF LAND
at Ashgrove.

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COUNTRY HOMESTEADS
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The long lease, **RESTAURANT and HOTEL BUSINESS,** No. 10, Sydney Tea Palace, Market-street (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is for **11 working order.**
Full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Sons, 31, Market-street or S. Bennett, 476, George-street.

FOR SALE, 10 years' lease of central situated 4-story

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FOR SALE, choice Retrievers **PUPS.** W. C. Miller, plumber, George-street, Camperdown.

SYDNEY Umbrella Company, Royal Arcade, are offering Ladies' short Twill Umbrellas from 3s 6d each.

FOR SALE, CAMERA, with changing box, 8cs. See advertisement at Small's Warehouse.

CHRISTY'S INCINERATORS, 50-gal. self-regulating low price, to clear the line. D. Haslewood, 105, Pitt-street.

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FOR SALE, a GOAT, just killed. Apply 567, Harris-street.

FOR SALE, pure bred Mastiff PUP, cheap. Evans, Box 1507, G. P. O.

FOR SALE, Fox TERRIERS, famously bred, prettily marked, imported from England. See advertisement at Globe.

COLLIER'S, Two pure-bred PUPS for SALE, pure specimens. Potter, 23, Wellington-street, Chippendale.

FOR SALE, two pairs of thoroughbred Bengal Dogs of the highest origin. J. Hamilton-street.

FOR LEAD—A pair of pure-bred SALES. W. Cooper, 545 George-street, opposite Fane Hall.

REMARKATIONS.—Stone grutts. Fitzhughing, iron

WANTED, 2 upright Shoe CASES, large; also Counter, about 10 feet. 164, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a large CASE, or small Building, and a Poultry Pen, about 2. Crafts, 23, William-street

To Let.

[illegible]

3 children; refer

GENERAL LABOURERS wanted. Apply Valuable Brickworks, St. Peters.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a respectable and intelligent Working HOUSEKEEPER, to reside with clergyman's family, in the City of London. State salary, and reply by letter, with references, to Rev. F. M. St. Vincent, 10, St. Mark's, Strand.

MEN who want good SITUATIONS, try the Express Registry Co., 69, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, upstairs.

MESSAGE Boy wanted; assist at desk. State salary to Box 1672, General Post Office.

NURSEGRIL wanted for two children and to assist in light housework; must be able to give personal relief. Apply to Mrs. Watson, Para, Queen-street, Woolwich.

PRICE BOY wanted. Apply this morning at 5 St. ...

REQUIRED, smart young Man, to dress poultry, and otherwise useful. Metropolitan Hotel, King's-road.

REQUIRED, thorough General SERVANT, 3 years' fam. Mrs. Lacy, Carrington, Abercrombie-st., Redfern.

WILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF Ribbons and Laces TO-DAY. Oxford-street.

WILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF Ladies' Hats TO-DAY. Oxford-street.

WILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF Ladies' Hosiery TO-DAY. Oxford-street.

WILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

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Embroideries TO-DAY. Oxford-street.
RILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Boys' hats TO-DAY. Oxford-street.
RILEY BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
Men's Clothing TO-DAY. Oxford-street.
WANTED, General SERVANT, plain cook and wash-
ing; good wages. Mrs. Presdley, Booth-st., Bealm's
WANTED, a COOK. Apply to Mrs. Henry Mort
Mount Addin, Durling Point.
WANTED young Man, 18, for kitchen, no Sund-
temperament. Apply to Mr. L. H. HUGHES, after 10.
WANTED, a LEARNER. Apply after 10.

WANTED, a good **MATIONEER**. Apply to foreman
at the job, 1101 Broadway, Ashford.

WANTED, handy **MAN**, garden, general useful
comfortable home, small wages. Sobriety. Herald Office.

WANTED, a smart **BOY**, for office. Apply 326 and
328, Somerset-street.

WANTED, **GIRL**, 14 to 16, to mind baby, 1 year old
Call this afternoon, 1101 Broadway, May-street, Newtown.

WANTED, **HOUSEKEEPER**, for widower's home
without family. Exp. Herald Office.

WANTED, a little **GIRL**, to mind baby, sleep a
little, 11, Bow-street, Windy Hills.

WANTED, a **COOK**, and a **HOUSE**, to mind a

WANTED, ~~strong~~ ^{strong} BOY. Apply A. Sim, 23, Hunter-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT for small family. Mrs. Hood, Campbell-street, Bathman.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 1 a.m. to-day, 32, Clarendon-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. H. Ripen, 17, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, young Person for plain COOKING and WASHING. Ellerslie House, 20, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, strong young GIRL to assist in house. Apply at once, 29, Northdale-street.

WANTED, a clean MAN to do plain cooking. Apply to
cultural Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, strong BOY. Butler Brothers, 77
George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, about 14, for housework; also
Boy, to carry out. 339, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a smart active young GIRL as General
servant in small family. 185, Woodcock-street.

WANTED, General GILVANI, must be good cook
227, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a sober MAN to drive a cab. Apply 8
Hereford-street, Glesie Point.

WANTED, Respectable MAN, drive van. Apply View-street, North Ansondale, near water, 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL to assist in light house work. 104, St. John's-road, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, young GIRL, to assist with children and be useful. Blair Hotel, Kant-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL to be generally useful. Mrs. Collins, 7, Bege-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a Strong GIRL about 14, to be useful. Mrs. Fisher, 12, Glenmore-road, Paddington.

WANTED, Respectable LAD, references. Saturdays morning, 10 o'clock. Richard McCoy, office, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, GIRL, 14 or 15, help in house, wash, &c.
Abercrombie-street, Redfern.

WANTED, NURSE. Apply, references, Mrs.
Loughtman, Ocean-street, Woollahra; train fare paid.

WANTED, for Penrith, good COOK and LAUN-
DRESS. Florence House, 6, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply No.
4, Lonsdale-terrace, John-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, three CAB-DRIVERS. Apply to A.
Hosce, Corner-street, Waverley.

WANTED, a respectable tidy GIRL, 16, to assist in
housework. Apply Royal Oak, Kremin-street.

WANTED, smart WAITRESS, at once. Around
Dining-rooms, 42, George-street, Haymarket.
WANTED, a smart WAITRESS; one used to res-
taurant. 46, George-street West.
WANTED, young HOUSEKEEPER. Apply Mrs.
Lander, Abercrombie-street, Golden Grove, Redfern.
WANTED, smart LAD, to carry out bread, generally
useful. 357, Oxford-street, Paddington.
WANTED, at the Home, 33, Market-street, respectable
able Boy, M. Coopers, Boots and Kitchen, and Butcher.
WANTED, MAN that can wait table and do house-
work; German preferred. Apply German Club.

WANTED, young Person as House and Parlor MAID, country hotel. Give's Agency, 64, Hunter-street.
WANTED, respectable GIRL, to make bread generally useful. T. Mackley, Jeweller, 101, Devonshire-st.
WANTED, young MAN, accustomed work as a Boy, for drilling machine. J. Soular, Jones-st., Uthman.
WANTED, COOK and Landresses or (General) Servant. Apply Warrane, Crown-road, Uthman.
WANTED, experienced IRONERS and FOLDERS. McVicar's Laundry, 112, Victoria-street.
WANTED, a good BARMAN, for private bar, Royal Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for Monday
Albert Hotel, Stanley-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, or useful Girl. Mrs.
Fusnell, opposite Post-office, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, Pick-and-Shovel MEN. 62, Glenmore
road. Mr. Goughgan.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk and deliver.
Farmer, Bourke-street South, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN, for produce store. Apply W.
Lynch, Phoenix Mills, Ashfield.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply 47
Cleveland-street, near Bourke-street, Barry Mills.

WANTED, a **GIRL**, about 16, to assist in housework, no children. 509, Upper William-st., S. Darlinghurst.

WANTED, General **SERVANT**. Mrs. Edwards, end of Glebe-road, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a respectable **Woman**, as General **SEWING**.

WANT. Apply 2, Ireland, opp. Public school, Ashfield.

WANTED, a strong **BOY**, 106 per week. Apply H. Bulle, water worker, 121, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, young, **MARRIED** **Couple**, with general, man useful, domestic. Registry, 104, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, for Penrith, good **Cook** and **Lundrums**. Apply Monday, Florence House, 8, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable, trustworthy GIRL, as NURSE to two children. Apply at once to Mrs. (Miss) C. H. House, Government wharf, Central Park. Fare paid.

WANTED, for a gentleman's family at Woodlands, Gt. Hill, as UNDESK NURSE. Apply Tuesday, 5 o'clock, at the office of the late Mr. J. H. House, 18, N. Market-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, must be good Launderess. Apply Mrs. Michell, 10, Hunter Hill, Saturday.

WANTED, to Restaurant, a good plain COOK and House and Parlor Maid. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. John sec. 1, 10, Hunter Hill.

WANTED, another WOMAN, as good Cook, and

WANTED, a smart WASHER-UP: must be sober, references required. Apply early, sub-manager, Compagnoni Catering Company, Limited.

WANTED, a Man drive cart, hawk honey, 30s, ca 10 o'clock; a Man milk, garden, grocery, pull a boat, de 17-6d; a Grocers and Yarkman, his hotel, grocery, & Marine Couples, £10. Stamford Reg., 272, Castling Street.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTED, small family; 7 lodgers; good wages. London Hotel, Dardist-st., halman

MORNING HERALD

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BYRONY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRPAX AND SONS at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 121 and 123 George streets, Saturday, August 7, 1887